THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1833. NO. 45.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

STORE ROOM & CELLAR TO BE LET—The large and convenient Store Room and Back Room adjoining, as also the Large Cellar, underneath No. 138 Liberty street, now in the occupation of G. Aldrich: to be rented for one year, from the first of April next. Possession to be had on that day; or, if desired, might perhaps be had on the first of March, or early in that month, by arrangement with Mr. Aldrich.

☞For terms, inquire at the office of the Subscriber, south side of the Diamond.

A. W. FOSTER.

February 1, 1833.—4w

MUSIC STORE,
Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory: and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company o Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

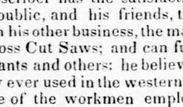
New Hardware Store,
NO 66, WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,

Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood: where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir: a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus. Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware. House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates under the seal of the corporation, of one hundred dollars each, or more, at the election of the loaner, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the Bank of Pittsburgh, except so much as may be borrowed in Philadelphia, the interest of which shall be paid semi-annually at the Schuylkill Bank, in the said city; and the certificates so issued shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorneys, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the City for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the City, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the City, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account, and for the further extension of the city water works exclusively.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the city be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum here by authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
February 5—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 22d February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	10,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,880
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER

Feb. 12, 1833.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Business.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;

50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)

For sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
10 bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 grose BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

SUPPLEMENT

TO an Ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance establishing the salaries and compensations of the Mayor and sundry other officers of the City of Pittsburgh.'

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by* | L.S. | *the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the yearly salary of the Mayor shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Treasurer shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Wharf Master shall be four hundred dollars; to be paid them quarterly, on warrants drawn by the Mayor, in favor of the respective officers.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the Wharf Master is hereby required to pay over to the Treasurer, monthly, all moneys received by him for wharfage, also to make a correct return of the amount of tonnage of each and every month, during the year, to the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
February 8.—3t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq., Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE.
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.

Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees*

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery,* of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

TAKEN up, a drift, in the Ohio, on the —— of January, a Large OAK FLAT, about fifty feet long—high in the bow—a pine steering oar.

The owner can get her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN BALDWIN,
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Montour's Island.

February 8, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE,

To enable and empower the Water Committee to appoint and elect a suitable person as Assessor and Collector of water rents, and other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils, assembled,* That forthwith, from and after the passage of this Ordinance, and at the organization of the Watering Committee, in each and every year hereafter, it shall be the duty of the said Committee, to appoint some suitable person as Assessor and Collector of the Water rents, and who shall act as Clerk or Secretary to the said Water Committee; and it shall be the duty of said Assessor or Collector of Rents and Clerk of Water Committee, under the direction, superintendence and control of the said Water Committee, to proceed forthwith and collect all outstanding Water Rents, due for the current or past year, and which should have been paid by the inhabitants, according to the provisions of the existing City Ordinances, on the first day of April last, past. And if any person or persons, after having been called on by the said Assessor and Collector, &c. for the amount of his, her, or their Water Rent, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for the space of ten days, suit shall be brought against all such delinquents, together with an addition of 10 per cent. on the amount, as a penalty for such neglect or refusal, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, for the recovery of the said rents, and penalty, with costs of suit, according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector, under the directions of the said Water Committee, within a reasonable time, to make out an Alphabetical list of all such defaulters, with the amount in which they are severally indebted, and deliver the same to the City Treasurer, in order that suits may be brought. *Provided, however,* That the duplicate or list of rents, now in the hands of the Engineer and Superintendant, shall be forthwith delivered up by him, and shall be first correctly settled and adjusted by the said Water Committee.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, and Clerk and Secretary as aforesaid, to attend the meetings of said Water Committee, at their office or elsewhere, if required by the said Water Committee, and under their superintendance and control and direction, to keep fair and correct minutes of all their proceedings, and to correctly and safely keep all books, vouchers, and documents appertaining to said offices; to produce the same when required, either by the Councils or the said Water Committee, and safely and promptly to deliver the same over to his successor in office, when required. And the said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents and Clerk and Secretary of Water Committee, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give Bond in the sum of six thousand dollars, to be approved of by the Mayor and the Watering Committee, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of all his duties, and for the prompt payment to the city Treasurer of all the Water Rents, by him from time to time collected, according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance. And the Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, &c. shall, from and after the passing of this Ordinance, receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars, payable quarterly, in the same manner that the salary of other city officers are paid.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, annually, in the month of April, and as soon after the first day of April in each and every year, hereafter, as possible, to make out and prepare a correct Alphabetical list of the names of all persons using the Hydrant water, designating the streets and alleys in which they reside, the numbers of the buildings they severally occupy, as far as the same is practicable, the number of persons composing each family; the trade or occupation of such person, being the principal renter or occupant of each house, and the amount of rent or tax wherewith each individual may be assessed or is entitled to pay for the current year. Which said list when so prepared and completed shall be forthwith laid before the Water Committee, whose duty it shall be carefully to examine the same and to make or cause to be made, all necessary corrections and additions therein. And when so corrected, the said Committee shall approve the same in writing, and order the said Assessor and Collector to proceed and forthwith collect the several amounts therein, without delay.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That when the said annual list of Water Rents shall be completed and approved of by the Water Committee, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector of the Water Rents, to give public notice, by advertisement, for three weeks, in at least *three* of the newspapers published in the City of Pittsburgh, informing the inhabitants that their Water Rents for the current year in advance, are due and payable and that they will be forthwith called on by him for the payment of the same. And it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector forthwith to call upon the several persons assessed, at their respective dwelling houses and demand the amount of their rents. And he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, to proceed forthwith to collect and recover the said Water rents, without delay, and pay over the same weekly, as collected, to the City Treasurer.

Provided, however, That if any person or persons shall feel themselves aggrieved as to the amount of Water rent, or tax assessed on them, as aforesaid, such person or persons may, at any time within the month of May, immediately after the annual assessment, but not afterwards, appeal to the Water Committee, whose duty it shall be to hear such appeal, at such times and places as they may appoint therefor, and whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. And *provided, also,* That it shall be the duty of the Water Committee to keep, or cause to be kept, at their office, by their Clerk or Secretary, a book of record, containing an alphabetical list of the names of all persons using the Hydrant Water; designating the numbers of their houses, as far as practicable; the streets or alleys in which they reside; their trades or occupations; the number of their families, and the amount of their annual water rent or tax; which said Book shall be open to the inspection of the members of the Councils, at all seasonable times, if required.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the person acting as Assessor and Collector of the Water rents, to examine from time to time, all private pipes and hydrants and see that the same are kept in sufficient repair, and that the hydrant water be not uselessly wasted by those authorized to use it. And particularly to inquire into all infractions or violations of the 11th and 12th sections of the ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance for the distribution of the water,' &c. passed 23d day of February, 1829, and see that the provisions herein contained be enforced.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all ordinances or supplements to ordinances, so far as they are altered or supplied by this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
Feb. 8, 1833.—3t.

POETRY.

From the United States' Gazette.

Political Version of a late most Famous Speech.

Come list to me, brave chevaliers,
Who wear palmetto button:
Gird up your loins, dismiss your fears;
A fig! for northern mutton.

What! shall our cotton quit the field;
Our rice forsake the water;
Shall they to wool and iron yield?
Forbid it—blood and slaughter!

Attend my lads—last autumn I
A venture sent to Cuba:
'Twas rice, my friends, rice, clean and dry,
And pack'd by my man Juba.

I shipp'd the stuff, for point express,
To test the blasted tariff;
Nullification dies, unless
It I have biggest share of.

A'nt I, my lads, your chosen chief
On this *too proud* occasion?
Being such and so, then 'tis my belief,
I *hold* the highest station.

And as the highest, 'mongst the high,
Of Carolina's heroes,
I deemed it mine the thing to try,
And quash the northern heroes.

Said I—no rhino send me back;
Keep for yourselves your dollars;
Sugar I want—and must not lack:
I'll slip the customs collars.

A'nt this the go, my jolly souls;
A'nt I the one can do it?
Show me a hole, the least of holes,
Dam'me, but I'll creep through it.

But lately I was led to read
A message from one Jackson;
Which makes me to my ways take heed,
Lest I run the wrong tracks on.

And so, if now my sugar comes,
My sweet and precious cargo;
On it Uncle Sam may fix his thumbs,
And eke in store embargo.

Don't think, my boys, that I therefore
Back out from this here squabble;
By the Palmetto have I swore,
And swearing is no bauble.

That I your leader, valiantly,
Will fight for rice and cotton,
While Carolina bounds the sea,
Or boasts one verdant spot on.

If northern sheep don't cease to bleat,
And northern slaves to labor,
I'll tread the Union under feet:
If I can do't on paper.

And you, brave hearts, who me surround,
Hearts like mine own full daring;
Your arms I know you ne'er will ground,
Whilst I your trust am sharing.

For should the tariff statu quo
Remain as now hereafter,
And we not strike a swingeing blow,
There might be swingeing laughter.

So, in such case, we'll buckle on
The armor we've imported;
And swords we'll clutch, and helms we'll don,
To meet the fate we've courted.

'Sugar or Death!' be this our cheer,
Amid the din of battle;
Though cannons roar—we will but hear
My sugar hogsheads rattle.

'Sugar or Death!'—'tis I command—
I—who regard not lucre—
Be yours the 'Death,' my trusty band,
Be mine, the sweeter 'Sugar.'

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer of Feb. 11.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The fine ship Orpheus, Capt. Cobb, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th ult. The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received, by this conveyance, and has to thank Capt. Cobb, for London papers to the preceding day, and Liverpool of the same date.

The fall of the citadel of Antwerp had not produced any material alteration in the Holland and Belgium question. The garrison, it appears, were offered their liberty on condition that they would engage, on their word of honor, not to serve against France and her allies until the conclusion of a final arrangement, but having refused this, they were marched off under an escort to St. Omer—their whole number, at the time of the capitulation, amounted to 3 467—they were expected to reach Dunkirk on the 16th January. It is a striking proof of the singularity of the circumstances which led to their captivity, that the French government has published an elaborate article in the Moniteur, intended to vindicate its application to them of the terms 'prisoners of war.'—They are properly thus called, it says, because 'there is no other term by which to describe their situation, unless it be chosen, for the occasion, to invent a new term and call them prisoners of peace.' But the London Morning Post observes, in ridicule, they might have been called 'exuberant fancy' prisoners, or 'amicable coercion,' or 'judicial-hostility' prisoners, or prisoners for 'the preservation of peace.'

The number of soldiers killed and wounded on the French side, is stated to be 5 officers killed, 10 severely wounded. 62 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 479 severely wounded; the slight wounds are not reckoned. On the Dutch side there are said to be 15 officers killed and wounded, 86 soldiers killed, and 400 wounded in all.

The King of Holland has conferred the highest honors on General Chasse, whose official reports of the progress of the siege for some days, are now published: they do not materially differ from the accounts we have already received. A new species of artillery, he says, was employed by the French, called Paixhan, the force of which nothing could resist. It was these projectiles which destroyed the ammunition and provision magazines. The modest tone of the reports does the veteran great honor—his tact and firmness during the great trial, are stated to be, in England, the theme of universal panegyric.

The British government has been officially notified by the Dutch, that they would not surrender the forts dependant on the citadel. Louis Philip has also acquainted England that orders had been given for the recall of the French army in Belgium, and the accounts say that they had already commenced their retrograde march. A new project for an arrangement has been sent by France and England to Holland.—It will be found in another column; and nothing more ridiculous, it seems to us, can be well conceived.—They now propose to the King of Holland worse terms than they did before; now that he has ascertained that he can command the entrance of the Scheldt, and after their experience that protocols, blockades, and sieges have failed to induce him to yield the point.

The last London Courier contains the following important article:

'We think it right to state that our communications from Holland speak of the probability of an attack on Belgium by the Dutch. The expectation of such an attack is, in Holland, very strong. We still think, however, that the King of Holland will not depart from his policy of passive resistance. Should secret reasons induce the King of Holland to take this bold step, it is the opinion of well informed military men that the Dutch army would find no effectual opposition between their frontiers and Brussels; it is not less certain, however, that the whole power of France would instantly be directed to the aid of King Leopold.'

A proposal has been made in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives to convert the Waterloo Lion—being a monument erected on the battle field by the Dutch to commemorate the battle won there,—'into bombs and balls for the defence of the liberty and independence of the people,' and as a mark of their gratitude for the French, but rejected, only four members having risen to defend its being taken into consideration. The Chamber agreed to a vote of thanks to the French army.

Should there be any truth in this account, we think it highly probable the other continental powers will be drawn into the struggle.

It will be seen by our extracts that a slight change has taken place in the French Ministry. On the 1st Jan., Louis Phillip received addresses from the Diplomatic body, from the two Chambers, and other public bodies. They were very pacific and of course highly complimentary. We give his answer to the Chamber of Deputies.

The King of Spain continues ill, and a Spanish army had been ordered to assemble on the Portuguese frontier. The Queen and her party are thwarted in their endeavors to give the country more liberal institutions, by the indecision of the King and the number of her opponents. It is even asserted that the Queen and her party would not be sorry to see France warmly interfere in the present political crisis. Sir Stratford Canning has been sent from England to Madrid on a special mission.

From England we perceive nothing deserving of particular notice.

It is stated that as Cobbet is an uncertificated bankrupt he cannot sit in the House of Commons.

There are no further official accounts from Oporto.

From the London Albion, of 3d January.

The new project of a convention, proposed to Holland by Lord Palmerston and Talleyrand, is dated December 30, and contains 9 articles, of which the following are brief abstracts:—

'1. The forts of Lillo and Liefkenshock to be surrendered to the Belgian troops within ten days after ratification.

'2. The navigation of the Meuse to be subjected to the same regulations as those recently established for the Rhine.

'3. The navigation of the Scheldt to be entirely free till the conclusion of a final treaty between Belgium and Holland.

'4. The transit of Belgian merchandise in Germany to be free, with the exception of moderate tolls for support of roads, &c.

5. Impunity for all political offences in Venloo and Luxemburg.

'6. Evacuation of Venloo and the Dutch portion of Luxemburg by the Belgian troops.

'7. Reduction of Dutch army to peace establishment.

'8. Reduction of Belgian army to peace establishment.

'9. Restitution to legal owners of Dutch property confiscated by English and French Governments.'

A calculation is made in the Paris advices, that the expense of the army of Belgium is £75,000 per diem, and that already the campaign has cost £2,000,000, of which, it is said, Great Britain is to pay her share, viz: one half.

A general order of Marshal Gerard announces to the troops the rewards they will receive from the King's hands on his reviewing them at Valenciennes. It states, 1st, the number of metres of trenches thrown up by the working parties to be 14,009, or about 8¼ miles. 2d. The number of wounded, 695; killed outright, 108; total, 803. 3d. The rounds of ammunition fired by the artillery, 63,000: of which 16,000 were howitzer shells, new model, 15,000 ten inch mortar shells, and the remainder 32,000 round shot, 24 and 16 pounders. The material found in the citadel and forts amounts to 139 pieces of different form and calibre, with a large supply of ammunition and projectiles of every description.

Reply of the King of the French to the Chamber of Deputies.

'GENTLEMEN—Good laws wisely meditated and carried into execution with candor and good faith are the best guarantees for these institutions which France has won, and which I have sworn to maintain. In the course of the year which has just elapsed, they have been exposed to attacks, over which the strength of the Government has triumphed, aided by the support of the nation at large, and by your concurrence. These are pledges for still further success, should new dangers call for our exertions. These also have given us the means of maintaining and guaranteeing external peace.

The expedition against Antwerp has had the double effect of insuring the execution of treaties and of protecting France against the dangers to which she was exposed by hostile policy, by an assembly of forces so close to our frontiers, and which might have threatened them. However, I hope we have repelled this danger by the fidelity with which we have fulfilled our engagements, that spirit of conquest which does not belong to our times, and which only draws down upon all those who yield to it, all the evils with which humanity can be afflicted. I trust that, with the concurrence of the two Chambers, and the support of the nation, we shall make the crisis a happy one. I am deeply affected by the sentiments you have expressed towards myself, and I appreciate highly your suffrages towards my sons.'

PORTUGAL.

A vessel, which left Vigo, on the 22d ult., has just arrived. She brings a confirmation of the sortie made by the troops of Don Pedro on the 17th. About 2,000 men sallied out early on that morning, and when the last accounts left, they were busily employed in Villa Nova in shipping off all the wine they could find there, for Oporto.

GREECE.

An article from Rome, of the 20th ult. announces the arrival there, on that day, of King Otho and his brother, the Prince Royal of Bavaria.

An article from Trieste, of the 22d ult., announces the arrival there of the Bavarian troops destined for Greece, and the embarkation of the first column on board Austrian transports.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

An article from Trieste, of the 22d ult., states that the Egyptian Agent there had received official notice from his Government, that fresh negotiations had been opened between it and the Porte, on a basis approved by both parties, so that a favorable result was anticipated.

ENGLAND.

We believe that measures of strong opposition to the proceedings of Ministers, with respect to their foreign policy, have been recently concocted at a party of Tory Lords, held at the seat of a noble marquis in an adjoining county. The contemplated attack, it is said, will be made at the earliest opportunity on the assembling of Parliament. —*Morning Herald.*

We have heard from a source on which we can place reliance, that the Court of Russia has officially communicated to the British and French Cabinets its determination not to join any Conference that might be formed for the further consideration of the Dutch and Belgian disputes. This determination is caused by the departure of the Conference, as it is alleged by the Court of Russia, from those principles on which its interference was grounded.—*Courier.*

There has been for some days a rumor, originating, probably, more in the wishes than in the expectations of those who promote it, that the present ministers, after all, will not meet Parliament: and that there is especially a great want of cordiality between Lord Brougham and his colleagues. We give the rumor as part of the talk of the day, without professing to know whether any credit ought to be attached to it.—*London paper.*

IRELAND.

Irish Catholic Church.—Letters have been received in Dublin, announcing the elevation of the venerable and respected Dr. Blake, V. G. of this archdiocess, to the vacant see of Dromore.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

A Family in Parliament.—Mr. O'Connell enters the House of Commons at the head of a phalanx of six of his own relations.

Mr. O'Connell, it appears, has changed his mind regarding the name of his new association, which is to be designated 'The Volunteers of Ireland,' instead of the 'Repeal Association,' as had been intended.

Belfast Riots.—The coroner's inquest, upon the persons shot at Belfast on the day of the chairing, has returned the following verdict—'We find that Henry M'Connell, Wm. Lee, John Robb, and Henry Largey, came by their deaths in consequence of gunshot wounds, inflicted by certain policemen, at present unknown; and that, at the same time, considerable rioting prevailed in the streets.'

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted 900,000f. (36,000*l*) for the erection of a column in honor of the Three Days.

By an advertisement, inserted in the Dublin papers of Wednesday, occupying nearly four columns of the 'O'Connell National Annuity,' it appears that the grand total for the past year, 1832, is £12,242 4s. 6d.

The President's Message.—By the Silas Richards, Captain Bursley, which arrived in this port on Monday last, we have received the annual Message of the American President. It has been looked for with great interest, from an expectation that it would throw light on the line of conduct about to be adopted by the government in consequence of the alarming proceedings of the legislature of South Carolina. The tone of Gen. Jackson's observations, both as to the tariff and as to the proceedings in South Carolina, is moderate and conciliatory, and his recommendation to the Congress, at once to reduce all unjust and oppressive duties, is the wisest piece of advice that he could have given in the circumstances. If Congress should take up the matter in the same temper, the differences with the southern states will very speedily be arranged, but the Tariff party is strong in Congress, and too deeply interested in the continuance of the protective system, to abandon it without a struggle.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The Message of the President of the United States of America to Congress, is a document which will be read by the friends of freedom, with more interest and satisfaction than were ever derived by honest minds from all the 'Royal' speeches upon record. The ardent friends of anarchy prophesy a rupture betwixt the northern and southern states. We do not apprehend any such event, unless Gen. Jackson should be superseded in his office, before he can modify, or abolish the Tariff, to which he was never friendly, and of which he is now heartily tired.—*Liverpool Cour.*

After all, the most important aspect which the affairs of that great country exhibit at present is the disagreement of the Northern and Southern States respecting the enforcement of the Tariff. Our readers are already aware that South Carolina and Georgia have proclaimed their resistance to that measure.

The President's Message alludes to the subject, of course; and, in a calm tone of reasoning, evinces what all his acts had evinced before, a disposition to conciliate and to compromise between the principles of protection and free intercourse. In other respects, the language of the Message is firm and pacific. It relies upon the vigor of the law, but addresses itself rather to the understanding than to the fears of the people. Upon the whole, though the language of some of the newspapers is sufficiently violent, there appears to be a fair prospect of accommodation in the tone of the Federal Government, and even in that of the local governments which are opposed to its dictation in this particular instance. We should not be surprized, in the event of the Southern States persisting to refuse compliance, to hear the question of their right to do so argued with all the calmness which its magnitude requires, and determined by the force of reason alone. At all events, the whole question is now before the Legislature; and the Executive Government, from all that has yet appeared, would seem to be fully competent to the task of dealing with such difficulties.

As we publish both documents at length, it is the less necessary that we notice more minutely the particulars which they respectively contain.—*Morning Herald, Jan. 2.*

City Stages.—It is stated by the Standard that there are now seventy-two stage coaches plying through the principal thoroughfares of the city of New York, as follows: 23 between Wall street and Greenwich village; 20 through Broadway to Bleeker street; 14 through the Bowery; 12 between Coffee house slip and the Dry Dock; and 3 between the lower part of the Bowery and Harlaem. These stages hold from 9 to 20 persons, and cost from $400 to 1000 each.

The siege of the Citadel of Antwerp occupied 25 days, the surrender took place on the evening of the 23d December. We have seen no account of the total loss of life, either on the part of the besiegers or besieged. A letter, dated "Citadel of Antwerp, Dec. 15th," says: "We have about three hundred of the garrison killed, wounded, prisoners and missing. Such a bombardment, I believe, has never in the world been known.

Forty thousand bombs, cannon balls, and howitzer balls, have been fired upon us by the enemy, but our fire has been superior to theirs, and we often silence for a time their batteries." A letter from Brussels of the 21st, states that the loss of the French, down to the 20th, noon, was about 130 killed or dead of their wounds, and 320 wounded and still living. In this number, "all the trifling cases—mere scratches—are included." The number killed and wounded during the remaining three days of the siege, must have been very considerable, on both sides. An Antwerp letter of the 22d, says, "The number of killed and wounded during the night, has been very great." Still, the report brought by the brig Alexander, at Boston, from Amsterdam, and New Dieppe, Dec. 29th, that the French loss was 16,000 to 18,000 men, is utterly incredible. We have no idea that it was, as many hundreds.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH BANK SCHEME.

A bill, or project of law, to incorporate '*The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,*' is now pending and under discussion in the Legislature of this State. The capital proposed, is $10,000,000; to be obtained by loan on the bonds of the institution, secured by mortgages upon the real and personal property of the stockholders, agreeably to the amount by them subscribed, respectively. Among the powers proposed to be conferred by the charter, it would be an easier task to except the powers withheld, than to enumerate those which it is contemplated to grant, (such is their extent and confused nature,) in addition to those which are incidental to banking establishments in general, this institution is to be authorised to undertake works of internal improvement; to build houses and improve private property; to swallow the 'Lake Borgne Navigation Company,' and succeed to its corporate rights; to own and construct rail roads in and about the city of New Orleans; and finally, when it shall have realized $300,000 profits from its various operations, to set that sum apart, to be employed as an insurance capital; for the purpose of taking risks and insuring against every species of losses on land or water. The corporation is to expire with the year 1912; and therefore to continue and endure for the term of *seventy-nine years!*—*Gaz.*

CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 8.

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded again to the Special Order of the day, being the bill making further provision for the collection of the Revenue:—

Mr. Webster said he wished to interrupt the course of the debate for a single moment, in order to set one matter right if he could. Since a warm controversy was rising on this measure, he thought it but proper that we should understand between what parties the controversy existed.

Soon after the declaration of war by the U. States against England, an American vessel fell in at sea with one of England, and gave information of the declaration. The English master inquired, with no little warmth of manner and expression, why the United States had gone to war with England? The American answered him, that difficulties had existed for a good while between the two governments, and that it was at length thought in America to be high time for the parties to come to a better understanding.

I incline to think, Mr. President, that a war has broken out here, which is very likely, before it closes, to bring the parties to a better understanding. But who are the parties? Will you please to remember, sir, that this is a measure founded in in Executive recommendation.—The President, charged by the Constitution with the duty of executing the laws, has sent us a message, alleging that powerful combinations are forming to resist their execution: that the existing laws are not sufficient to meet the crisis; and recommending sundry enaciments as necessary for the occasion. The message being referred to the Judiciary Committee; that committee has reported a bill in compliance with the President's recommendation. It has not gone beyond the message.—Every thing in the bill, every single provision, which is now complained of, is in the message. Yet the whole war is raised against the bill and against the committee, as if the committee had originated the whole matter.—Gentlemen get up and address us, as if they were arguing against some measure of a factious opposition. They look the same way, sir, and speak with the same vehemence, as they used to do when they raised their patriotic voices against what they called a 'coalition.'

Now sir, let it be known, once for all, that this is an administration measure—that it is the President's own measure—and I pray, gentlemen, to have the goodness, if they call it hard names, and talk loudly against its friends, not to overlook its source. Let them attack it, if they choose to attack it, in its origin.

Let it be known, also, that a majority of the committee reporting the bill are friends and supporters of the Administration; and that it is maintained in this House by those who are among his steadfast friends, of long standing.

It is, sir, as I have already said, the President's own measure. Let those who oppose it, oppose it as such.—Let them fairly acknowledge its origin, and meet it accordingly.

The honorable member from Kentucky, who spoke first against the bill, said he found in it another Jersey Prison Ship; let him state, then, that the President has sent a message to Congress, recommending a renewal of the sufferings and horrors of the Jersey Prison Ship. He says, too, that the bill snuffs of the alien and sedition law. But the bill is fragrant of no flower except the same which perfumes the message. Let him, then, say, if he thinks so, that General Jackson advises a revival of the principles of the alien and sedition laws.

The honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Tyler) finds out a resemblance between this bill and the Boston Port bill. Sir, if one of these be imitated from the other, the imitation is the President's. The bill makes the President, he says, sole judge of the Constitution. Does he mean to say that the President has recommended a measure which is to make him sole judge of the Constitution? The bill, he declares, sacrifices every thing to arbitrary power—he will lend no aid to its passage—he would rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman.' He did not say 'the Old Roman.' Yet the gentleman well knows, that if any thing is sacrificed to arbitrary power, this sacrifice has been demanded by the 'Old Roman,' as he and others have called him; by the President whom he has supported, so often and so ably, for the Chief Magistracy of the country. He says, too, that one of the sections is an English Botany Bay law, except that it is much worse. This section, sir, whatever it may be, is just what the President's Message recommended. Similar observations are applicable to the remarks of both the honorable gentlemen from North Carolina. It is not necessary to particularize those remarks. They were in the same strain.

Therefore, sir, let it be understood, let it be known, that the war which these gentlemen choose to wage, is waged against the measures of the administration, against the President of their own choice. The controversy has arisen between him and them; and, in its progress, they will probably come to a distinct understanding.

Mr. President, I am not to be understood as admitting that these charges against the bill are just, or that they would be just if made against the message. On the contrary, I think them wholly unjust. Not one of them, in my opinion, can be made good. I think the bill, or some similar measure, had become indispensable, and that the President could not do otherwise than to recommend it to the consideration of Congress. He was not at liberty to look on and be silent, while dangers threatened the Union, which existing laws were not competent, in his judgment, to avert.

Mr. President, I take this occasion to say, that I support this measure, as an independent member of the Senate, in the discharge of the dictates of my own conscience. I am no man's leader; and, on the other hand, I follow no lead but that of Public Duty and the Star of the Constitution. I believe the country is in considerable danger; I believe an unlawful combination threatens the integrity of the Union. I believe the crisis calls for a mild, temperate, forbearing, but inflexibly firm, execution of the laws. And, under this conviction, I give a hearty support to the Administration, in all measures which I deem to be fair, just, and necessary. And in supporting these measures, I mean to take my fair share of responsibility; to support them frankly and fairly, without reflections on the past, and without mixing other topics in the discussion.

Mr. President, I think I understand the sentiment of the country, on this subject. I think public opinion sets with an irresistible force in favor of the Union, in favor of the measures recommended by the President, and against the new doctrines which threaten the dissolution of the Union. I think the People of the United States demand of us, who are entrusted with the Government, to maintain that Government; to be just, and fear not, to make all and suitable provisions for the execution of the laws, and to sustain the Union and the Constitution against whatsoever may endanger them. For one, I obey this public voice, I comply with this demand of the People. I support the Administration in measures which I believe to be necessary; and, while pursuing this course, I look unhesitatingly, and with the utmost confidence, for the approbation of the country.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1833.

Sir—In my letter of the 5th, I stated that the U. States Bank had prepared, and would present to the Committee of Ways and Means, an interesting document. It is now before them. It was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors, about a week since; and ordered to be printed for their use, and for the use of the stockholders. But it was not deemed proper to give it publicity, until after its presentation to the Committee. It may possibly reach you before this letter. I would recommend it to your perusal.

This document affords evidence how much the mercantile interest in your city is indebted to the Bank, not only for its liberality towards that interest, but for its forbearance towards your state institutions. I believe that I am warranted in saying (for I have examined the official returns made to your legislature,) that at no period, during the year 1832, had the local banks in the city of New York, a sum in *specie, exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars.* Now, on the 29th of September, 1832, these local banks were indebted to the Branch Bank in your city, more than *one million nine hundred thousand* dollars: being *four hundred thousand* dollars more than all the specie in all the vaults. What would have been the consequence if the Branch Bank had demanded payment? They would have been unable to meet the demand, and must have suspended specie payments. What, then, would have been the fate of your interior banks, with notes in circulation agreeably to the official returns before me, amounting to about *eight millions* of dollars, exclusive of deposits, and less than *half a million* of specie to redeem this enormous paper circulation? Of what avail would have been your one or two hundred thousand dollars safety fund, when these banks had not at their command *one* metallic dollar, for each and every *sixteen* paper dollars, improvidently forced upon the community?

In this emergency, what was the policy adopted by the Bank of the United States? They directed their Branch in New York to extend its discounts. By making new loans, their own paper was thrown into circulation, and finding its way into the local institutions, their debt in that ratio was reduced. This authority to increase the discounts in New York was given on the 2d of October. On the 3d, they loaned five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; being an increase of *two hundred* and *fifty thousand* dollars. In this way was the money market relieved, and your State Banks enabled to pay the debt.

The Bank Report exhibits the sum total of all the claims against the Institution, amounting to less than *thirty-eight millions* of dollars, and the sum total of its means to pay that debt, amounting to nearly *eighty-one millions* of dollars; leaving *forty-three millions* of dollars to divide among their stockholders, which is a surplus of *eight millions* beyond the whole amount of the original capital. So that if the Bank in closing its concerns sustained a loss of *thirteen* per cent. on all the notes discounted, and all the domestic exchange which they hold, yet they would have sufficient funds remaining to pay all the debts they owe, and to pay their stockholders *par* for their stock.

It is due to the Committee of Bank Directors, of which Mr. Bevan was chairman, to add, that in their report they have, in a very brief, but able and forcible manner, defended the mercantile character and credit of the western states, against the hasty and unkind attack made by the Secretary of the Treasury upon them. This part of their report you ought to republish. It presents some details which were alluded to in my last letter. They prove that the western debt, exclusive of bills of exchange, is now only about *eight millions, two hundred thousand* dollars. Since this report was made, the Bank has further advices, in regard to the *three per cents.* The whole amount, now outstanding in Europe, is only about *nine hundred thousand* dollars. I have thought the following paragraph possessed sufficient interest to extract:

'In respect to the ultimate security of the present debt in the western states, there is a case of a branch actually closed, from which some estimate may be collected for the future. In the year 1821, the Branch at Cincinnati was closed, with a debt of $2,528,350. A large estimate of probable losses was made, amounting to $851,000, but by judicious or fortunate management, this debt has been so secured by mortgage and judgments, and by compromising in real estate, that no loss is now anticipated.'

The citizens of New Hampshire are to decide, at their town meetings, in March, whether a convention shall be held for the purpose of amending the constitution of the State. The present constitution requires this to be done every seventh year.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Faithfulness of the dog.—The Salem Register mentions that a large dog, belonging to Capt. Holland, left the wreck of the Pocasset in the boat, and was seen from the land for some time, on the surface of the water, after the boat had foundered.

They tried every means to induce him to swim ashore; but the faithful creature refused, and by his watchfulness, anxiety, and concern for his master, lost his own life!

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank.	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	¾
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebec Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 95
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70 a 4 70
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3 65 a 3 70
		Doub. Span.	15.25 a 15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipsig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS, situated in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, adjoining and near the Canal Basin, are offered for sale. These lots belong to the estate of the late James S. Stevenson, Esq., deceased, are very eligibly situated for business, and will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
Executors of James S. Stevenson, deceased.

January 22, 1833.—wtf

HARDWARE.

M'KIM & MASLIN, No. 248 Market street, Baltimore, and MASLIN & Co. No. 4 North Third street, Philadelphia, are receiving, this spring, a large and handsome assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Saddlery, Edge Tools, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c., selected by one of their partners, now residing in England, at the *lowest Cash Prices*, which they offer to their friends and purchasers generally, at reduced prices, for cash or approved paper.

Feb. 5, 1833.—1awtIA.

REGARDER FIXEMENT.

THE subscriber, living near Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, proprietor of that noted and valuable Stand, in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly occupied (and ever since its erection) by Mr. John Hemperley, as a Tavern or *Hotel*, is desirous of renting the same from the first day of April next, at which time possession may be had. The house is spacious and well finished, fronting on Market street, a short distance from the Public Square; there is on the premises abundance of stables and other out-buildings, where the public stages, heretofore, generally stopped; there is also two or three meadow lots, convenient, that may be had with the other property. The rent will be made low; inquire of the subscriber, or John Larwill, Esq., of that place, who will treat on the terms. No person need apply who cannot show satisfactory proof of his integrity and moral worth.

JOHN BEVER.

February 12.—tIA.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Long Run, Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing about 149 acres and allowance, &c., part of which is cleared and having a Log Dwelling House, &c.

Also, A Small Tract of Land, on the Youghiogany river, containing about 25 acres, on which is a Small Dwelling House and Salt Well, &c.

Also, Two Small Lots of Ground, containing about 14 acres, on Long Run, adjoining Woods' Mill—principally cleared.

Also, A Lot of Ground, No. 84, in the Town of Birmingham.

☞Terms made known by the subscriber, at his office, in the Diamond, city of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL GORMLY,
Administrator, &c. of the Estate of Robert Smith.

February 12, 1833.—8w

Brewery for Sale.

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in Kensington, Pittsburgh, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The Brewery and Buildings attached to it are in good order. For terms, apply to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
East Liberty.

Feb. 12, 1833.—wtf.

☞Advocate publish weekly till forbid, and charge advertiser.

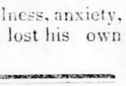
CITY HOTEL TO RENT.

THIS well known Tavern, at present occupied by Mr. E. Town, is offered for rent for one or more years. It is situated in St. Louis, corner of Vine and Third streets; presenting a front of 86 feet on Third street, and 112 on Vine street. The house contains 36 spacious and comfortable lodging rooms, one dining room 65 feet by 26 feet; a bar room, and sitting rooms; two store rooms; two kitchens; one spacious smoke house; an ice house; two cellars, &c. The house is so well known over the whole western country that it is needless to say any thing respecting its many advantages—the proprietor will merely observe that his principal purpose is to procure a first rate *Tavern Keeper*, that a high rent is not his object, but that every facility will be afforded to a tenant of this description; and that he is determined, at every sacrifice, to make the City Hotel one of the best public houses in the western country. A gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications to conduct such a house, and having the required means, will find it to his advantage to make immediate application. Possession will be given on the 10th day of February next. Apply to

L. A. BENOIST.

Feb. 12, 1833.—w4t St. Louis

FOR RENT,



FROM the first of April next, the Commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the Borough of Allegheny, now in the occupancy of M. Tiernan, Esq.

It is pleasantly situated on the second bank, with a Garden, Stable, Pump, &c. attached to it. The rent will be moderate. Enquire of M. Tiernan, 46 Wood street, Johnston & Stockton, No. 37 Market street, or

D. C. STOCKTON.

Feb. 12, 1833.—3t.

SEGAR LEAF TOBACCO.

50 BALES Kentucky Leaf Tobacco, of a good quality, suitable for the manufacture of Segars.

10 Serons Cuba Leaf Tobacco—Will be sold at reduced prices to close consignments.

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 38, Water street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—3t.

Flax Seed, and Tanners' Oil.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

48 BARRELS Prime Tanners' Oil;
7 do. Flax Seed Oil;

For sale by

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

January 29—4t

From the National Gazette.

The Report and Bill, in relation to the South Carolina case, which have been submitted from the Committee on the Judiciary, of the House of Representatives at Washington is of an erroneous tenor and puling spirit. We are surprised that the majority of the Committee have ventured to suggest that there is reason to fear that, in case force should be employed, the controversy between the General Government and South Carolina would extend to a conflict "between the two great sections of the country, and might terminate in the destruction of the Union itself." These are suppositions which no Committee of Congress should have expressed or entertained. all the proceedings, so far, of any authority, in the South, warrant inferences or conjectures of the reverse. We should all assume that Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia,—in the event of a necessary resort to force for the maintenance of the laws of Congress and the authority of the General Government—will rather aid regularly and efficaciously in suppressing insurrection. Even the Richmond Enquirer peremptorily disclaims the idea that the legislature of Virginia have given any pledge "to take part with South Carolina." The declarations of the legislatures of Georgia and North Carolina, and those of the public meetings held in the three States above named, are against the Nullifiers.

When the question of the insurrection in some of the western counties of Pennsylvania was discussed in General Washington's cabinet council, Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, expressed apprehensions touching the use of force, which we are tempted to quote here from Marshall's Life of Washington.

"The Governor of Pennsylvania having declared his opinion, that the militia of that State, who could be drawn forth, would be incompetent to enforce obedience, the aid of the neighboring States would consequently be necessary. The Secretary of State feared that the militia of the neighboring States would refuse to march; and that, should he be mistaken in this, their compliance with the orders of the executive might be not less fatal than their disobedience.

"The introduction of a foreign militia into Pennsylvania might greatly increase the discontents prevailing in that State. His apprehensions of a failure, in the attempt to restore tranquillity by coercive means, were extreme; and the tremendous consequences of a failure were strongly depicted. From the highly inflamed state of parties he anticipated a civil war, which would pervade the whole Union, and drench every part of it with the blood of American citizens.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, were of opinion that the President was bound by the most high and solemn obligations to employ the force which the legislature had placed at his disposal, for the suppression of a criminal and unprovoked insurrection. The case contemplated by Congress had clearly occurred; and the President was urged by considerations the most awful, to perform the duty imposed on him by the Constitution, of providing 'that the laws be faithfully executed.'—The long forbearance of government, and its patient endeavors to recall the deluded people to a sense of their duty and interest, by appeals to their reason, had produced only increase of violence, and a more determined opposition. Perseverance in that system could only give a more extensive range to disaffection, and multiply the dangers resulting from it."

"I was impossible that the President could hesitate to embrace the latter of these opinions. That a government, entrusted to him, should be trampled under foot by a lawless section of the Union, which set at defiance the will of the nation, as expressed by its representatives, was an abasement to which neither his judgment nor his feelings could submit. He resolved, therefore, to issue the proclamation, which by law, was to precede the employment of force."

The misgivings and prediction of Mr. Jefferson proved utterly groundless, just, as we trust and anticipate, would those of the report from the Judiciary Committee. In every particular the *reverse* happened. We are struck especially with the language of the Governors of Maryland and New Jersey, in the proclamations which they issued to second the President's requisitions. They congratulate the country on the pervading fervor of loyalty to the general government, and they denounce the emissaries and advocates of the Pennsylvania Nullifiers, as incendiaries, who ought to be apprehended and committed for trial. The Governor of Maryland said—"Let them despair of aiding their wretched designs by the seduction of their neighbors." The *Democratic* Societies of the day, though opposed to the general policy of the Administration, passed resolutions approving the use of *force*, as indispensable to crush disobedience to the laws. In his replies to their addresses, President Washington said—"To re-establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any, is my aim and wish; but it must be re-established, and the sword of justice shall be raised, if necessary, for that purpose."

The Wilmington (N. C.) People's Press, expresses an opinion, in which it is not alone, that the real object of the Nullifiers is the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, composed of the slave holding States, and headed by a South Carolina Dynasty. The following is its cast of characters.

John C. Calhoun, President.
William C. Preston, Vice-President.
George McDuffie, Secretary of State.
Dr. Thos. Cooper, Secretary of the Treasury.
James Hamilton, Jr. Secretary of War.
H. L. Pinckney, Secretary of the Navy.
Robert Y. Hayne, Attorney General.
Robert Turnbull, Postmaster General.

Among the other *leaders*, the Foreign Embassies, &c. would be distributed.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TARIFF.

Tuesday, February 12.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay gave notice that he should, on this day, move for leave to introduce a bill *to modify the Act of last session, imposing Duties on Imports.* He had come to the determination to offer this measure with the hope—perhaps vain hope—of reconciling conflicting opinions in this country on the subject to which it related: and he should, with the permission of the Senate, accompany the motion with some explanation of the principles on which the bill was bottomed.

In the House of Representatives, also, it will be perceived, by the report of Proceedings there, that a new direction is likely to be given to the bill depending in that House, and known as Mr. Verplanck's bill. In consequence of the motions in that House, the bill was postponed until to day.

The final issue of the Tariff question has become more than ever uncertain.

February 13.—Yesterday was a remarkable day at the Capitol, in both wings of the building. The Senate, however, was the scene of the most intense interest. A multitude of both sexes filled the Hall; profound silence and gravity prevailed, and deep sensation was evinced, as much by the general silence as by the marked interruption of it once or twice by audible emotions. The subject of Debate was Mr. Clay's promised motion for a compromise of the Tariff. His bill was received, and read a first and second time. A copy of it, and a sketch of the Proceedings upon it, will be found in their proper place.

In the House of Representatives, the same subject, (the Tariff,) was under consideration, with a variety of propositions, of which, some account will be found under the proper head, but a more particular account will be given in our next.—There was excitement enough in this House, too, but, as usual, it was of a livelier character than in the Senate.

A Message was received in the Senate, yesterday, from the President of the United States, forwarding the Documents called for by Mr. Poindexter's Resolution, being copies of all Military and Naval Orders issued to Commanders of troops or armed vessels on the Charleston station, &c. Some of them were read to show the general character of the whole. They appeared to be in general pacific, defensive, cautionary, and discreet, indicating at the same time some reason for apprehension of violence being attempted on the other side, &c. &c.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

The following is an extract from Mr. Clay's Speech.

'In presenting the modification of the Tariff laws which I am now about to submit, I have two great objects in view. My first object looks to the Tariff. I am compelled to express the opinion, formed after the most deliberate reflection, and on a full survey of the whole country, that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, the Tariff stands in imminent danger. If it should even be preserved during this session, it must fall at the next session. By what circumstances, and through what causes, has arisen the necessity for this change in the policy of our country, I will not pretend now to elucidate. Others there are who may differ from the impressions which my mind has received upon this point. Owing, however, to a variety of concurrent causes, the Tariff, as it now exists, is in imminent danger, and if the system can be preserved beyond the next session, it must be by some means not now within the reach of human sagacity. The fall of that policy, sir, would be productive of consequences calamitous indeed. When I look to the variety of interests which are involved, to the number of individuals interested, the amount of capital invested, the value of the buildings erected, and the whole arrangement of the business for the prosecution of the various branches of the manufacturing art which have sprung up under the fostering care of this Government, I cannot contemplate any evil equal to the sudden overthrow of all those interests. History can produce no parallel to the extent of the mischief which would be produced by such a disaster. The repeal of the Edict of Nantes itself was nothing in comparison with it. That condemned to exile and brought to ruin a great number of persons. The most respectable portion of the population of France were condemned to exile and ruin by that measure. But in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the Tariff policy would bring ruin and destruction on the whole People of this country. There is no evil, in my opinion, equal to the consequences which would result from such a catastrophe.'

Mr. C. concluded with asking leave to introduce his bill.

Mr. Forsyth presumed, he said, that the motion for leave, in its present stage, was a subject of discussion; if so, he begged leave to say a word or two in opposition to it. The avowed object of the bill would meet with universal approbation. It was a project to harmonize the people; and it could have come from no better source than from the gentleman from Kentucky, for to no one were we more indebted than to him for the discord and discontent which agitate us. But a few months ago it was in the power of the gentleman, and those with whom he acted, to settle this question at once and forever. The opportunity was not seized, but he hoped it was not passed! In the project now offered he could not see the elements of success. The time was not auspicious. But fourteen days remained to the session, and we had better wait the action of the House on the bill now before them, than, by taking up this new measure here, produce a cessation of their action. Was there not danger that the fourteen days would be exhausted in useless debate? Why twenty men, with a sufficiency of breath—for words they would not want—could annihilate the Bill, though a majority in both Houses were in favor of it. He objected, too, that the bill was a violation of the Constitution, because the Senate had no power to raise revenue. Two years ago, the same Senator made a proposition, which was rejected on this very ground. The offer, however, would not be useless; it would be attended with all the advantages which could follow its discussion here. We shall see it and take it into consideration as the offer of the manufacturers. The other party, as we are called, will view it as a scheme of diplomacy; not as their *ultimatum*, but as their first offer. But the bargain was all on one side. After they are defeated, and can no longer sustain a conflict, they come to make the best bargain they can. The Senator from Kentucky says, the Tariff is in danger: aye, sir, it is at its last gasp. It has received the immedicable wound—no hellebore can cure it. He considered the confession of the gentleman to be of immense importance. Yes, sir, the whole feeling of the country is opposed to the high protective system. The wily serpent that crept into our Eden has been touched by the spear of Ithuriel. The Senator is anxious to prevent the ruin which a sudden abolition of the system will produce. No one desires to inflict ruin upon the manufacturers; but suppose the Southern people, having the power to control the subject, should totally and suddenly abolish the system, what right would those have to complain who had combined to oppress the South? What has the Tariff led us to already? From one end of the country to the other, it has produced evils which are worse than a thousand Tariffs. The necessity of appealing now to fraternal feeling shows that that feeling is not sleeping, but nearly extinguished. He opposed the introduction of the bill as a revenue measure, and upon it demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Webster said, that as, by its title, the Bill appeared to be merely a Bill to *modify* the existing Revenue laws, it could hardly be rejected, as a bill for raising revenue, which ought to originate in the other House, since there are many particulars, in which all the existing Revenue laws might be modified, without raising more or less revenue. As the bill has not been read, (said Mr. W.) we seem to know no more of it, regularly, than its title purports. That title describes a bill, which may constitutionally originate in the Senate: I shall therefore vote for the leave.

But I feel it my duty, Mr. President, to say a word or two upon the measure itself. It is impossible that this proposition from the honorable Member from Kentucky should not excite in the country a very strong sensation; and in the relation to which I stand to the subject, I am anxious, at an early moment, to say, that as far as I understand the bill, from the gentleman's statement of it, there are principles in it, to which I do not at present see how I can ever concur. If I understand the plan, the result of it will be a well understood surrender of the power of discrimination, or a stipulation not to use that power, in the laying duties on imports, after the eight or nine years have expired. This appears to me to be matter of great moment. I hesitate to be a party to any such stipulation. The honorable member admits, that though there will be no positive surrender of the power, there will be a stipulation not to exercise it; a treaty of Peace and Amity, as he says, which no American Statesman can hereafter stand up to violate. For one, sir, I am not ready to enter into the treaty. I propose, so far as depends on me, to leave all our successors in Congress as free to act as we are ourselves.

The honorable Member from Kentucky says the Tariff is in imminent danger; that if not destroyed this session, it cannot hope to survive the next. This may be so, sir. This may be so. But if it be so, it is because the American People will not sanction the Tariff; and if they will not, why, then, sir, it cannot be sustained at all. I am not quite so despairing as the honorable Member seems to be. I know nothing which has happened, within the last six or eight months, changing, so materially, the prospects of the Tariff. I do not despair of the success of an appeal to the American People, to take a just care of their own interests, and not to sacrifice those vast interests, which have grown up under the laws of Congress.

But, sir, out of respect to the economy of the time of the Senate, I will pursue these remarks no farther at present; but will take an opportunity, to morrow, to lay on the table Resolutions expressing my general opinions on this interesting subject.

MR. CLAY'S BILL.

A bill to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th day of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per cent. on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted: from and after the 30th day of September, 1835, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per cent. ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subjected to the same duty of fifty per cent. as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same deduction as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

3. *And be it further enacted,*—That until the 30th day of September, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and for that purpose shall be equal upon all articles according to their value, which are not by this act declared to be entitled to entry subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty. And, until otherwise directed by law, from and after the said 14th day of September, 1842, such duties shall be at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. And from and after that day all credits now allowed by law in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law, in the event of war with any foreign Power, for imposing such duties as may be deemed by Congress necessary to the prosecution of such war.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the articles now exempted by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles, imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, and until the 30th day of September, 1842, shall also be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: Bleached and unbleached linens, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material or chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the following articles shall be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: unmanufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, cammomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, or horns, other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, manufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, aquafortis and tartaric acids, and all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes.

6. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act of the 14th July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, of any act or acts from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish, evasions of the duties on imports, imposed by law.'

February 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster offered the Resolutions which he had, on the preceding day, indicated an intention to move. They embrace propositions at variance from, if not directly antipodal to, those contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Clay.

In the House of Representatives, the day will be remembered for the prompt and decisive rejection of a bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for *selling the stock* held by the United States *in the Bank of the United States.* It was met at the threshold by a motion to *reject* it, which after a debate, in which the proposed measure, its motives, and consequences, were severely reprobated by Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Watmough, and vindicated by Mr. Polk, the motion was carried by a majority of eleven votes. The country is thus saved, for the present, from what we believe would have been a great evil, in connection with that, to which it was said to be the precursor, (had it succeeded) of transferring the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to the local Banks.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

February 14.—In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Thompson, approving of the bill now before Congress, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, passed on Tuesday last—only three votes in the negative.

In the Senate, the bill appropriating 2,540,661 dollars and 44 cents, the sum estimated by the canal commissioners, to finish the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh with a double track of rail road from Philadelphia to the river Susquehanna, and a single track across the Allegheny mountain—the North branch canal to the mouth of the Lackawanna creek—the West branch canal to the mouth of the Bald Eagle—the Beaver canal to New Castle, near the Ohio state line; and the works on French creek, passed this morning. The only alteration in the Senate, which the bill has received, is the striking out of a clause specifying the kind of iron rails to be used on the rail road.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1833.

THE TARIFF.—We place before our readers the bill offered by Mr. Clay for the modification of the Tariff of 1832—a brief extract from his remarks on it, and extracts from the remarks of Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, and Mr. Webster.

The presentation of this bill, by Mr. Clay, must form an interesting crisis among the friends of the American System, especially among that portion of them who are friendly to that gentleman. They will now be compelled to examine his proposition, and to decide whether it is consistent with his previous course, on this great question; or whether it amounts to an abandonment of the protective principle. Perhaps some difference of opinion may be entertained on this subject—the strong personal attachment which his friends entertained for him may bias their judgments, and no doubt, induce many of them to give his cause a most partial hearing. We have, however, full confidence that the great mass of the National Republican party will honestly and carefully examine the subject, with as much impartiality as their strong attachment to Mr. Clay will permit, and if, upon a careful scrutiny of the whole matter, they shall be satisfied that he has abandoned his ground, they will at once abandon him.

We have given the subject some consideration, and do not now hesitate to express our disapprobation of this bill. We act upon this occasion as upon all others, independently; we are in leading strings to no party, or set of men; we consult with no person; we wait for no watch word.

We disapprove of Mr. Clay's bill, in the first place, because it is ill-timed; because no proposition, for a reduction of the Tariff, should be made, especially by the friends of the Tariff, while South Carolina continues refractory; not only refractory, but actually putting the Government at defiance. We would never agree to yield any thing to that State, while she stands with the sword in hand; we would insist that all her unlawful laws and ordinances should be abolished, before we would listen to her. If the enforcement bill were passed, if the executive were armed with full power to compel obedience to the laws; if it were made manifest to the whole world, and to South Carolina, particularly, that resistance to the laws was not only hopeless, but *ridiculous*—if the General Government was placed in that attitude towards S. Carolina, that it might, in fact, seem to dictate, the terms of conciliation, instead of seeming to be dictated to, there might be some appearance of dignity in proposing a reduction of the Tariff; but, at present, such a proposition is both undignified and impolitic. If the little, and comparatively feeble, State of South Carolina shall be permitted to come out victorious from a contest with the Union, what hope can we have, if the powerful State of New York should set her face against some law of Congress?—The passage of a bill to reduce the Tariff, before the passage of a bill for the full enforcement of the Tariff now in force, would be an evidence, and an example, of want of firmness, which would exercise a melancholy influence upon the future operations of our Governments—State as well as National.

Again—we disapprove of this bill, because it gives up the principle of protection, and proposes that after the 30th September, 1842, protection shall not be considered an object of the Tariff, but that duties shall be laid *'for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary for an economical administration of the Government.''*

How different is this bill from that which Mr. Clay proposed last winter!—Then Mr. Clay contended for placing the principal portion of duties on articles which might come into competition with those which we manufacture. Now he makes a list of articles, not very long, to be admitted duty free, after 1842, and then proposes equal *ad valorem* duties upon all other articles imported. By this provision, Teas and Coffee, which are now admitted duty free, will then be subjected to the same duties as Iron, or Wool, or Sugar. That is, articles which we cannot by any possibility produce, are subjected to the same duty as those coming into competition with the very staples of our country. What a wonderful change has one short year produced in Mr. Clay's opinions!!!

Again, we disapprove of this bill, because it proposes an *equal* reduction of all duties imposed by the Tariff of 1832, although it is well known that the protection afforded by that Tariff is not equally efficient upon all articles. The protection afforded by that Tariff to some of the Manufactures of our country is liberal and abundant, while to some others it it is very scanty; equal reduction, then, it is manifest, may not operate injuriously to the former, while to the latter it may, and must be absolutely destructive. These are some of our objections to the bill of Mr. Clay; our objections to the tone and spirit of his speech in favor of his bill are, if possible, still stronger. The manner in which he declares that the Tariff is losing ground, is highly censurable; his declaration *"that, if it should even be preserved during this Session, it must fall at the next Session,"* we believe is not well founded. So far as we have conversed or corresponded with the friends of the Tariff, we know their impression to be, that if we get through this Session, the Tariff will be safe. There is one remark which must occur to every reader of this speech. The whole purport and tenor of it is an effort to reconcile the *friends* of the Tariff to the bill. For this purpose the prospect is made as gloomy as possible. There is no appeal to the *anti Tariff party:* no effort to reconcile *them* to the bill. Mr. Clay seems to have felt conscious that *that* was unnecessary; he seems to have been convinced that the *nullifiers* would grasp at the bill as a 'consummation devoutly to be wished,' and the result proved that his expectations were well founded. Mr. Calhoun, the chief of the nullifiers, was delighted with the principles of the bill.

Extract of a Letter, dated Washington City, February 13, 1833.

'Mr. Clay has mortified *all his old friends,* by abandoning the protective principle and descrimination—Clay and Calhoun are now together—Webster and the North stand aloof—Van Buren men are alarmed—new parties are forming—Tariff men are now looking to Jackson to save them.—In all probability nothing decisive will be done on the Tariff. The House of Representatives is now entirely at a loss. The bill of the Committee of Ways and Means is considered as abandoned, even by its friends: various propositions have been submitted, none of which have been acted on.'

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 12.

The "peaceable remedy."—According to the Salisbury, (N. C.) Journal, Governor Hayne has sent an order to an iron foundry, in the upper part of South Carolina, for several thousand cannon balls, to enforce the *"peaccable* remedy" of nullification.

The organization of military corps in South Carolina, to uphold the State in its treasonable designs against the Union, appears to proceed without any abatement. The Charleston Mercury furnishes the following summary of the proceedings adopted at various military convocations within the preceding eight or ten days.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Abbeville Whig, of the 24th inst. informs us that the Volunteers in that District have raised a fine Artillery Company, two Troops of Cavalry, two Companies of Riflemen, and two Companies of Infantry; and that six more Companies of Infantry are in progress, filling up. The Edgefield Carolinian, of the 26th instant, states that the Regiments in that District have been reviewed by Col. Pickens. In Col. Talbert's regiment, when the order was given that all ready to volunteer should march forward, the whole Regiment advanced with the exception of thirty-one men, several of whom have since volunteered. The spectators amounting to about 200 persons unanimously volunteered also. This regiment is 1000 strong; and there are in it not less than 100 men from 55 to 80 years of age.

On the Monday previous, three troops of Cavalry amounting together to about 200 men assembled in Egefield Village and unanimously volunteered. *One of these troops was composed principally of citizens who have heretofore acted with the Union Party.* They are called *"The Meeting Street Cavalry."* They did not formally volunteer, but declared that they would go with the State.

On Tuesday, Col. Elzey's Regiment volunteered, with the exception of about sixty men; and the spectators also came forward with great unanimity.

On Thursday, the Saluda Regiment volunteered, with the exception of 206 men—and 156 spectators also came forward. This Regiment will furnish 700 volunteers.

The *Carolinian* says, that it is now certain that Edgefield will afford at least 2,000 volunteers. The field returns show that 1872 have volunteered on the field including spectators and excluding those under 18 years of age.

The Pendleton *Messenger*, of the 22d inst., states that the Col. of one of the Regiments in that District, Col. M'Kinney, a Union man has declared for South Carolina, and entered his name as a Volunteer.

We have received and hastily run over a printed copy of a Report prepared for the Committee of Ways and Means by the Bank of the U. States, in relation to the transaction of the 3 per cent stock, the Western Debt, and the Public Deposits. This exposition of facts we have read with great satisfaction, as conclusively justifying the whole course of conduct pursued by the able head of that valuable Institution, vindicating the administration of the Bank from all blame, and covering its detractors with shame and confusion.

From this document we learn, that whilst the United States lost by its deposits in local banks during two or three years preceding the year 1817, nearly a million and a half of dollars, it has not lost, by the Bank of the United States, during a period of sixteen years, a single cent, out of four hundred and forty millions of dollars of public money which it has in that period collected and transferred. What madness possesses those in authority who propose to pull down this institution, and deluge the country with a corrupted currency, by which the Treasury itself must ultimately become bankrupt!—*Nat. Int.*

A proposition has been made to the Haytien government to establish a regular intercourse between all the ports of the Island by the introduction of steam navigation. The projector, whose name is not given, but who is presumed to be an Englishman or American, offers to maintain a suitable steam vessel, on the condition of an exclusive grant for 10 years, and other minor privileges necessary to the success of the scheme. What countenance will be afforded to it by the government is yet uncertain, the principal difficulties alleged being the existence of a law which prevents such a grant to foreigners, and the interference with the business of the coasting barges which such a vessel would occasion.—*Balt. Amer.*

DIED,

On the morning of the 6th inst., at her residence, in Trenton, N. J., after a severe and distressing illness of ten days, Mrs. THEODOSIA WOODS, in the 62d year of her age—relict of General John Woods, of Pittsburgh, Pa. In the death of this individual, society mourns one of its brightest ornaments, and the needy a generous benefactor.

EDUCATION.

AT the solicitation of a number of his friends, a Clergyman, residing in a pleasant village, in a neighboring county, well qualified by education and experience as a teacher, will take charge of a class of boys, of suitable ages, to study the Latin and Greek Languages, together with English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.

The Pupils will board in the family, and be constantly under the direction and care of the Teacher. Enquire of the Editor. Feb. 19—w3t

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House, on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret; likewise a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 19—wtf

WHIPS.

JUST received, and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, a general assortment of Gig Thongs, Cutting and Leather Plat Whips, by

J. LITTLE & Co.,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Feb. 19—3w

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of Thompson & Scott, at the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of *John M'Clure,* late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, to meet the Executors at the late residence of the deceased, and discharge their respective accounts; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1833.

JOHN M'CREA,
WILLIAM D. M'CLURE,
Executors

Feb. 19, 1833.—3tw.

STORE TO RENT.

THE Store now occupied by H. P. Schwartz & Co., Druggists, No. 42 Market Street, between 2d and 3d streets. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book Sellers, No. 44 Market street.

Feb. 19, 1833.—3t

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD.
TOBACCO AND SNUFF
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,
NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, } *Rose flavored.*
Imitation do }
Sicily do
Maltese do
Curacoa do
American Rappee, } *Strong, not Scented.*
Holland do }
Tuberose do
St. Omare do
Strasburgh do

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, } *Superior flavored.*
Pure Virginia, }
Copenhagen, }
Bourbon, }
St. Domingo, }
Nachitoches, } *Strong, not scented.*
French Rappee, }
American Gentleman, }
Pure Spanish, }
L. Mixture, }

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, } *Fine.*
do Half Toast, }
do High Toast, }
Irish Blackguard, } *Coarse.*
or }
Irish High Toast, }

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.

¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1 2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ½ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ½ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh.

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD.

February 19, 1833.—sw3m.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for some time in one of the most extensive Institutions of New York, intends opening a Private School for Boys, in Rogers' Row, Allegheny, on the first of April.

He will constantly endeavor to promote thorough scholarship, purity of morals and propriety of manners in those committed to his charge.

Strict and impartial discipline will be uniformly maintained. The number of pupils will be *limited.*

	Terms per Quarter.
Latin and Greek,	$8 00
French,	5 00
English, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy, payable in advance	6 00

WM. HOWARD VAN DOREN.

He would respectfully refer parents, for further information, to ☞

The Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.—Pittsburgh.
" Wm. B. Lacey, D. D. "
" F. Herron, D. D. "
" T. B. Dallas, Esq. "
Rev. L. Halsey, D. D., Allegheny,
" J. F. Halsey, A. M. "
" E. Y. Buchanan, A. M. "
S. Colwell, Esq.

☞ ebruary 5, 1833.—wi3m

NOTICE.

JAS. E. BREADING, John Taylor, William Hogg, and George Hogg, having associated themselves together in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the firm of

BREADING, TAYLOR & Co.
(Successors of Trevor & Breading,)
NO. 77 WOOD STREET,

Will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,* by the package or piece, on accommodating terms.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call, and examine for themselves. Feb. 5.—w6mo.

Havanna Coffee, and New Mackerel.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on Consignment,
20 bags Bright Green Havanna Coffee;
25 bbls. Fresh No. 2 Mackerel;
25 do. do. 3 do.;
69 do. 1831 2 do.; in good order, and will be sold unusually low. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

January 29—4t

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or

WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solations, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

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ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

B. M'DOUGALL respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced the above, in the Academy kept by Mr. Will, at No. 61 Fourth street, near Smithfield; where, from his assiduity and attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, in the diffusion of the knowledge of that very useful and elegant art—the designing of Buildings. Terms easy.

Hours of attendance—from 9 to 12 noon.
from 1 to 5 p. m.
from 6 to 9 p. m.

February 1, 1833.—4t*

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.- 3m.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

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Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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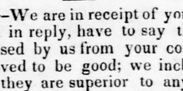
To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the worl as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints. Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education*; and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—1ysw

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.
January 1, 1833.*

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf